

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The paragraphs noted should read as shown below:

Page 2, lines 18-20:

b1
--a motion translating member ("mtm") mounted for contacting the surface of the wall being cleaned, said motion translating member moving as said apparatus moves across the wall;--

Page 13, line 18, to page 14, line 6:

b2
--As best shown in Figs. 3, 4, 7 and 9, a sensor assembly 90, in the form of a reed switch 91 is mounted in a waterproof housing 88 formed on a wall of support 52 and proximate rotating wheel 54. In this embodiment, the proximity of one of the magnets 54 to switch 91 will cause arms 92 to move relatively closer to each other until contacts 94 meet to close the circuit; if the magnet moves away from the switch, the field is reduced and the contacts 94 part part, opening the circuit. As best shown in Fig. 3, electrical leads 96 contained in cable 98 are attached to the cleaner's programmable control device, e.g., a computer chip (not shown), which has been programmed to maintain the directional movement of the drive means so long as an intermittent signal is received from the reed switch 91. In the event that the contacts 94 remain open or closed for a period of time that exceeds the predetermined, programmed time period, e.g., five seconds, the control device will alter the direction of movement of the cleaning apparatus.--

Page 14, lines 11-24:

--Other constructions can be employed without departing from the general method and apparatus of the invention described above. A further embodiment is illustrated schematically in Fig. 10 where the motion translating member 54 containing magnets 56 is displaced from the surface of the pool wall to an alternative position on the interior of the pool cleaner housing. The sensor 90 is positioned portioned proximate wheel 54 in accordance with the embodiment described above in connection with Figs. 2-9. The linear movement of the pool cleaner is translated to a rotational motion by auxiliary wheel 54A which is linked linked to wheel 54 by belt 78. The belt extends below the cleaner body 22. In the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 10, belt 78 is in contact with surface 2 and wheels 54 and 54A are preferably configured as pulleys or sprockets. Alternatively, the belt 78 can be recessed in a groove in the surface of the wheels 54 and 54A, or fixed to ride on a contiguous concentric portion formed for that purpose, in which case the rim of wheel 54A will contact surface 2 directly.--

B3

Page 15, lines 1-8:

--In order to assure appropriate tension in the belt 78, an idler wheel assembly 82 can be provided with idler wheel 84 urged into contact with the surface of belt 78 intermediate wheels 54 and 54A. The idler wheel provides for the tensioning of the belt when the spring-mounted lower sprocket moves from its customary position in order to accommodate irregularities in the wall being cleaned. The the mounting of idler wheel

B4

B4
assembly 82 and its component parts are comparable to that previously described and will be well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.--

B5
Page 15, lines 9-19:

--In the method of operation of the embodiment of Fig. 10, movement of the pool cleaner causes belt 78 to advance thereby rotating wheels 54 and 54A. Should wheel 54A experience a change in its vertical position with respect to the housing frame member 52, the idler wheel 84 will move in order to maintain the necessary tension to keep belt 78 in rotational contact with wheel 54. As and when the pool cleaner stops moving, belt 78, or auxiliary wheel 54A_a will also stop moving. Absent the rotational force of belt 78, wheel 54 and magnets 56 will also cease their rotational movement. Sensor 90 will communicate this condition to the programmable control device and the predetermined change in the int he directional movement of the cleaner's drive mechanism will be effected by whatever mechanical means are provided for this purpose.--